

THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1877.

Call for a Meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

The members of the Republican Central Committee of Nebraska County are requested to meet at the Court House in Brownville, on

Saturday, September 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to take such action as may be deemed best in regard to calling a County Convention, and to transact such other business as may come before them.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Brownville—A. H. Gilmore, C. F. Stewart.

Aspinwall—J. S. Minick, J. B. Fisher.

Washington—John Snodgrass, Geo. Hogge.

London—R. Kesterson, J. H. Strain.

Peru—Wm. Bridge, H. Roberts.

Lafayette—C. B. Parker, S. Blodgett.

Glen Rock—Frank Redfern, H. Thomas.

Nebraska City—L. Johnson, Philip Crother.

Douglas—W. Dundas, R. McDowell.

Bedford—Amos Hughes, McFarland Campbell.

Benton—H. Steinmann, W. Winchell.

St. George—A. J. Ritter, Z. Thornton.

Island—N. McArthur, J. Shields.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

C. F. STEWART, Chairman.

Mehemet Pasha, the new commander of the Turkish armies, is said to be a German by birth.

The latest word from Sitting Bull is that he has concluded to remain under British protection.

The Lincoln Journal complains that the streets of that city are in "total darkness now of nights."

An aged couple by the name of Fitzgerald, at Hillsboro, Md., were murdered at home on the 8th inst.

The news from Maine is that the election of Tuesday resulted in a Republican victory by 8,000 to 10,000 in the State.

The Workmen of Baltimore have nominated Joseph Thompson, a blacksmith, now working at his trade, for Mayor.

The convention of colored Masons which occurred at Chicago on the 6th, adjourned to meet at Cleveland Ohio, in May 1878.

Rev. John K. Smith, of Boston, has been convicted of the crime of forgery and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The legislature elect of California is strongly Democratic. The result will be a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of the present Republican Senator, Sargent.

One of the Omaha papers boasts of a blue pig in that city, but the number of blue men in the metropolis since the reception of a little telegram from Gould, is not noted.

Frank Leslie has made an assignment of his printing and engraving establishments and his various publications. His liabilities amount to \$330,000. Arrangements have been made for the continuation of his publications.

Sitting Bull and his warriors have come back into Uncle Sam's dominions. If that commission is anxious to interview Gen. S. B. they might at present find him between Milk river and the Missouri at the foot of Little Rocky Mountains, about fifty miles from Ft. Belknap. So says a dispatch from Gen. Miles.

Brigham Young's will was read on the 3d inst., before his wives and children who could be present. His estate is estimated at about \$2,000,000, consisting principally of real estate. This is to be fairly and equitably divided between his seventeen wives and forty-four children. The will appeared to be satisfactory to all.

Big Indian, Crazy Horse, when attempting to escape from his guards on the night of the 5th was shot and killed, at Camp Robinson, Nebraska. It is said that he was a very influential young chief among the Ogallala "braves," that he was a general fault-finder and objector for his tribe, to everything proposed by the government. This disposition and his power over his warriors, rendered him dangerous and made a strict watch upon him necessary. Hence the casualty that puts him of the way will not be a source of general regret.

True to its instincts, the Brownville Advertiser also flies to the rescue of Bacon, the man who under cover of philanthropy and economy was making a fat thing out of the state, for himself and family, as Sept. of the Blind Asylum—*American Times*.

"Prof." Williams, who was once principal of the Peru Normal school, now editor of the *Kansas Times*, and was "whooped" out of the former position for being an unmitigated old bore (is that the way to spell it?) and fraud, is the author of the above. That's all the people around here need to give it its true value.

The *Times* is correct, in saying that our defense of Prof. Bacon is true to our instincts. Probably "instincts" are just the word, to some extent, for we are impulsively led, and it over has come to take the side of the weak, the unfortunate, the oppressed. Hence, Prof. Bacon being a blind man, may have had an influence in making us "fly to the rescue." While making us "fly to the rescue," this "instinct" may sometimes im-

pel us to unreasoning haste, in this case it is not so, for our knowledge of the matter, gathered from sources so much more reliable and trustworthy than the bare assertions of the unscrupulous editor of the *Times*, that our deliberate judgment tells us that our "instincts" have again served us truly, and led us not into shame and confusion.

Let us, if you please, present another illustration in the matter of "A, B and C." A invests \$10,000 in a manufacturing establishment, B, his in land, and C in a government bond. It is just that A and B should be taxed on their investment, and that C should not be taxed on his? As matters stand, the investment of C is far the preferable, and more remunerative of the three. If the investment of A and B, by good management and profits, should increase to \$20,000 in the course of time—even as high as to "9000"—would they be taxed on the increased value? And wouldn't it be right and just, and but a fair return for the use of our institutions?—*Brownville Advertiser*.

This is the universal statement of the sophist that debt is property. But suppose the government that issues the bond collapses and don't pay, where is C's \$10,000? And until it does pay, C has nothing but a promise to pay. Now, A and B have actual property for actual property, and there was no fictitious increase of wealth merely by the promise. But if you tax C's bond you have simply doubled the tax on the original \$10,000, which is all the property involved. But suppose that C's bond was a contract to deliver him a four-year old horse in twenty years from now, with a certain amount annually for interest or use, in exchange for a four-year old horse that the government had bought of him with this promise. The government afterwards trades this horse to a citizen in exchange for something it needs, and it is taxed, and also taxed to the same amount. Substituting dollars, which the government expects to get sometime in the future and pay to C, for the unborn foal, does not change the principle. To tax either is an absurdity.—*State Journal*.

The dodge that "the government that issues the bond may collapse," will not answer as a reply to the principle involved in this discussion. It is not even a fair possible case—is in no wise probable, and scarcely possible. In such an event neither the investment of A, B and C would be worth a fig, and there would be nothing in reality to tax—nothing to tax for—no government to be supported, or people, or property to be protected. Hence there is nothing in that point.

The other point as to the "four-year old horse," and "unborn foal," reminds us of the story of the old maid who never had a child, nor a prospect of having one, but became fearfully exercised and alarmed for fear she might, and it would fall in the well and drown!

The *Journal* further quotes, and remarks: "The *Advertiser* says, 'With the principle attempted to be illustrated in the foregoing, we respectfully beg leave to disagree. . . . The fact is, there is but three thousand involved in the *Journal's* illustration, and under our system of taxation, ought to be taxable.' The *Advertiser* concedes, in this last sentence, the exact point the *Journal* was endeavoring to make.

Then there is no difference between us. If the *Journal* concedes that the \$10,000 each of A, B and C ought to be taxed, that is all we contend for. A, B and C each have, as we originally stated, \$10,000 in cash. That, no one will dispute, should be taxed, under our system of government. Now, according to the *Journal's* theory, if A, B and C invest their capital, it thus becomes non-taxable. In this event, who pays the tax to support government? Where is the revenue to come from? The *Journal* is not alone in claiming that no evidence of government indebtedness is, or should be, taxable. The bullionists and "gold ringsters," which the *Journal* claims to have no more admiration for than we, hold that greenbacks and national bond currency are "promises to pay"—evidences of government indebtedness, and therefore, like bonds, are not taxable. Concede all this, and we ask then, and again, who pays the taxes? Who supports the government? Is it the individuals with more ample means, and who have more for government to protect? Or, is it those of limited means, who do not, and cannot, own government bonds, or hold greenbacks? Does not the *Journal* know that now, in the matter of bonds, a very large proportion of the ready money of the country invests itself in government bonds a few days before the tax assessor calls, and interconverts itself back into greenbacks, gold, or silver immediately after he is gone? Thus a very large proportion of the real wealth of the country totally evades taxation. If the same was held good in the matter of greenbacks and national currency—all evidences of government indebtedness—then all the real wealth, nearly, of the land, would be non-taxable! Surely, this is not in keeping with the spirit and genius of our government; that the subject should aid in its support in proportion to ability, and in support of the state. We repeat: It is the principle involved we contend for, and argue to support.

To A, B and C again. It is assumed of course, that each of their investments are good. There can be nothing safer in which to invest than in government promises to pay. The best financiers in this and all other civilized countries, give such investments preference, and at lower rates of interest than any other.

The *Journal* goes on further through a whole column and a half, with a kind of "veto! presto!! change!!!" argument, to show that by reason of bonds not being taxable, they sold for more, and thus the people saved money by the operation; and that if they were otherwise "the agricultural class would pay the principal part of unjust taxes, and not the capitalist." We are not one of the number who believes in such doctrine. The reverse is too plain to be seen by every intelligent mind.

With some points made by the *Journal* in matters of taxation, we agree. In our own State the system of revenue is all wrong. Much taxable property is taxed twice—some three and four times, and a still greater proportion evades taxation entirely. This condition of affairs will continue to exist as long as exemptions are provided for in our statutes. Tax all an individual owns, be that great or small, is the only true system, and we will hear but little, if anything, about the "burdens of taxation."

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* gives a lengthy account of a river monster seen on two or three different occasions, below St. Louis. A party of men saw it lying on a sand bar sunning itself. They shot at it several times, when as it took refuge in the water, it made a terrifying noise, something like a sea lion. The men measured the very distinct track it made where it rested on the sand, and it measured about seventy feet, and was as large around the body as a flour barrel. It had a head like a dog, six short clumsy looking legs formidable claws, and was web-footed. The *Globe* has heard several stories, from "eye witnesses," about this huge reptile, which it believes to be reliable.

We never said it "had some corrupt dealings with 'Boss Stout'"—never said it "ever had anything to do with Stout"—never said it had "even a personal acquaintance with him," as our readers very well know.—*Kansas Times*.

The *Times*' miserable insinuations were understood precisely as they were intended to be. But we notified it so energetically that it attempted to extricate itself, and does so by simply denying that it ever said so, thus adding falsehood to falsehood. This is as much as we wanted the *Times* to do—acknowledge that it had lied in the first place, which it virtually does. The old sinner having made the above acknowledgments, we are content, and leave him to wrestle with his violated conscience, and to lay awake of nights to hate himself.

The hardest fought battle of the eastern war since the battle of Plevna, was that of Lovatz. The Russians were victorious by overwhelming numbers, but the Turks made a most stubborn resistance, and stood their ground and fought hand to hand against great odds and when they must have known that they could not repulse their enemy. They finally had to retreat taking their artillery with them.

It now turns out that Osman Pasha is neither Marshal Bazine, Clay Crawford nor Jeremiah Jones. The Turkish Minister at Washington furnishes the following:

In view of various accounts circulating about the origin of Osman Pasha, the Turkish legation has the honor to inform the press that the marshal of that name was born in Asia Minor, of Mussulman parents.

Speaking for himself, Senator Allison, of Iowa, says that he regrets that Governor Packard was not sustained in his rightful authority, but as the action of the President was final (mistake though it was), he sees no reason why Republicans should quarrel over it. It is better, he thinks, for them to make friends, that they may not become food for the vultures of the Democratic party.

An unconfirmed report says that Plevna has been taken by the Russians, and that Osman Pasha has retreated. For several days the Russians have been closing in on the city, with about 100,000 soldiers, and that all attempts to reinforce Osman Pasha have been thwarted. This being the case it is probably true that the Turks have withdrawn.

The Iowa papers are discussing the record of John P. Irish, Democratic candidate for Governor. The *Des Moines Register* says: "His own words can be produced to show that he was a man, a more slanderous, a more cowardly villifier of the Union cause, the Union soldier, and President Lincoln, than Henry Clay Dean ever was."

At the annual Methodist Conference of Michigan, held at Grand Rapids on the 5th, the Rev. Weigle was charged with "maladministration and immoral conduct," and Rev. David Eagle, Rev. David Wakefield and Rev. Martin V. Cook, were all called to answer the charge of adultery.

An election occurred in California last week for minor State officers and members of the legislature. Reports indicate that the Democrats will have a controlling power in the legislature. And this in spite of the strengthening influence of this hell-raising Republican administration.

Justice Bradley in a letter to the *Newark Advertiser*, denies the *Sun's* charges throughout. He says he did not read or express an opinion, and that there was no discussion. The electoral vote was decided honestly and free from political or other extraneous considerations.

Schuyler Colfax recently delivered his lecture on Abraham Lincoln in Ottawa, Ill. After the lecture a pleasant reception was given the ex-Vice President and he was presented with a cane from a stick that once formed a part of Lincoln's cabin.

The "local" of the *State Journal* thus describes a Lincoln oyster stew: "Once again the happy time has come when the law allows the restaurateur to test before you a pint of milk with a little oyster taking a bath in it, and he calls it a stew."

The Omaha *Republican* of the 9th says some very sensible and commendable things the Republicans of Douglas. It is to be hoped that the leading Republicans of Omaha will second the efforts of the *Republican* for harmony and union.

The St. Joe *Herald* nominates Henry Ward Beecher as successor to Brigham Young. That's a good and pious suggestion. He would give general satisfaction without doubt.

Governor Matthews, of West Virginia, has issued a proclamation announcing that Charleston received a majority of the votes cast for the location of the State capital.

The Best Policy.

Just now if there is any one thing troubling this country more than another it is financial panic. What the financial policy of the country mainly is, is a matter of course. Business is reviving, confidence is reviving, and will continue to do so if the able statesmen with plans in their pockets will let them alone. The word for the statesmen is "hands off."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

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1. The chief, though not the only cause, for the panic of 1873, was the overbuilding of railroads, and the enormous amount of money they withdrew from the market.

2. That the cause of the continued financial distress, after four years of stringency, and the retrenchment and economies it compelled, is the "constant contraction in the volume of currency." The history of the money market, coupled with the fact that the date of resumption, next New Year's day, is to affect the nation and its people most disastrously, and that the twenty million contraction in greenbacks and national bank notes since January, 1875, as proclaimed in official tables, has been almost wholly supplied by the Treasury, and that broke the overladen camel's back.

3. That when the greenback was first issued its "promise to pay" meant either in gold or silver, or in a national currency, and that it was not a mere piece of paper, but a promise to pay in value. He proposes that we return to the old contract, and asks, "Why not now enact that on the date fixed for resumption, the government shall, at its option, redeem its greenbacks that may be presented in gold or silver, or a national bond, whose rate of interest shall render it approximately to coin in value?"

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5. That when the greenback was first issued its "promise to pay" meant either in gold or silver, or in a national currency, and that it was not a mere piece of paper, but a promise to pay in value. He proposes that we return to the old contract, and asks, "Why not now enact that on the date fixed for resumption, the government shall, at its option, redeem its greenbacks that may be presented in gold or silver, or a national bond, whose rate of interest shall render it approximately to coin in value?"

6. That the history of the money market, coupled with the fact that the date of resumption, next New Year's day, is to affect the nation and its people most disastrously, and that the twenty million contraction in greenbacks and national bank notes since January, 1875, as proclaimed in official tables, has been almost wholly supplied by the Treasury, and that broke the overladen camel's back.

7. That when the greenback was first issued its "promise to pay" meant either in gold or silver, or in a national currency, and that it was not a mere piece of paper, but a promise to pay in value. He proposes that we return to the